



VOL. XXIV.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1856.

NO. 45.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

### SUGAR OR MOLASSES FOR PRESERVING MEAT.

The season is approaching when farmers will commence slaughtering and laying down meat, such as beef and pork, for use during the coming year. Almost every one has some rule by which he governs himself in this operation. The editor of the Cultivator quotes from the Montreal Witness various rules for curing provisions, from which we extract the following in regard to the use of molasses or sugar in preserving meat:—

"The use of sugar or molasses is gaining favor among packers, as preserving meat in a superior and better manner, having a finer flavor, keeping better and never becoming rusty, and however old, never excessively salt. It has been asserted on high medical authority, that the use of sugar in curing meat would prevent that fearful disease, sea-scurvy. It has been used in curing hams for a long time; indeed, a good flavored ham cannot be procured without it; but it is of the greatest importance in curing beef, which is kept any length of time, or which is required of a fine flavor. It is used in the first process along with the salt for dried provisions—say one pound of sugar or one pint of molasses to four pounds of salt. With pickled meats it is used in the last process along with salt, to pack up the meat in the case, say about half of each, sugar and salt."

In order that our readers may understand what is meant by first process and last process above named, we should say that the manner of curing is as follows: No salt is used. First, The pieces must consist of beef, six pound pieces; of pork, four pound pieces. Second, The salt must be good, and it salted is desired, but very little should be used. Third, The meat must be dry rubbed for three or four days, at least once a day, to extract a certain quantity of water, and to chemically alter the meat. Fourth, The meat must be put into pickle so as to cure it sufficiently; in this it should remain ten days, or until it is required to be packed. Fifth, It must be well washed with water; if necessary scraped or cut. Sixth, Packed away in barrels with coarse salt, and the package filled up with clean pickle. If they are to be dried or smoked, the dry salt is enough.

### FATTENING POULTRY.

Thanksgiving day and Christmas are coming, and we must have the ducks and the geese and the "chicken-fixings" ready. Some shut up their poultry in a close, dark place, and stuff them with dough made from Indian corn. Others give them a larger prison, and feed them with grains and dough mixed with milk. Others let them run where they please, taking care to feed them well three times per day. This confinement method, but to our mind it appears to be the best mode. It is more healthy and congenial to the fowl, and the flesh will be likely to be more healthy.

A writer in the "Farmer's Library" recommends this mode for fattening turkeys. He feeds them liberally in the morning, again at noon, with grain. "At night, before roosting, they should be fed with oat meal and skim milk."

### TO EXPEL RATS.

If they have taken possession of the house, as they frequently do, from cellar to garret, they may be expelled in the following manner: Take of common salt two parts—black manganese, pulverized, (obtained of the druggist,) one part. Dry and rub well together. Wet with sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) mixed with an equal quantity of water. Put the mixture in a glass or earthen vessel, and set it in the garret, or rather between the garret floor and the ceiling.

The gas generated, chlorine, will penetrate every crevice, and being heavier than atmospheric air, will find its way through every opening, to the cellar, and the long-tailed gentry, having a particular aversion to its odor, will retire without ceremony.

Some think the gas above mentioned poisonous. It is doubtless so in large quantities. It is the same gas that is obtained from chloride of lime, and is used in sick rooms to purify the air. I have never known any evil to result from its use. The small quantity produced in this case—say, salt 2 or 3 ounces; manganese, 1 or 1½ ounces—could hardly prove injurious; while it would remove all unpleasant odors from garret to cellar. [Rural New Yorker.]

**MASSACHUSETTS MOLASSES.** We are indebted to J. F. C. Hyde, Esq. of Newton Centre, for a specimen of molasses which he has manufactured from the Chinese sugar cane, grown upon his farm in that town. Mr. Hyde is confident that the cane can be successfully cultivated, and with as much ease as Indian corn, producing an article of molasses as good as that now selling in the market for sixty cents a gallon, and doubtless, sugar of an equally good quality. We understand that this subject is now exciting general attention in this community, and the experiment of its successful culture will be thoroughly tested. [Boston Journal.]

**BUTTERMILK FOR BOYS.** A correspondent who believes that "many valuable horses are lost every year through the agency of the gad fly," or horse bot, sends us a prescription which he regards as a sure remedy. It is this: "Take buttermilk fresh from the churn, and give often and freely. Sometimes the horse will drink it voluntarily; if so, the better for him. My informant resides in St. Louis, Mo., and is a large stock-grower. He thinks he has saved some of his most valuable animals by this means alone." [Exchange.]

### KENNEBEC COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

**MR. PRESIDENT:**—Your incidental committee ask leave to make the following report,—which must necessarily be lengthy comprising, as it does, everything from a buggy wagon to a pin cushion. The first object to which our attention was called was a very beautiful collection of drawings and paintings, all of which did honor to the fair hands that executed them. We think it would be hard for a connoisseur in the art to tell which should have the preference, but as we had but two premiums to give we awarded as follows: To Miss Phebe R. Bailey, of Kents Hill, \$1.00 for colored Crayon Drawing. To Mrs. Julia Hinds, Kents Hill, \$1.00 for oil painting. The "Oriental Paintings" were very fine, particularly one by Mrs. G. R. Porter of Monmouth, we recommended her a gratuity of fifty cents. Your committee also speak in high terms of pictures by T. L. Stanton, Miss Augusta Hunt, Miss Sarah M. Hawes, and Miss Mary A. Hawes; we give Miss Hunt a gratuity of fifty cents. Miss E. P. Norris of Vienna presented a very fine sample of wax fruit and flowers, including a butterfly and a humble bee, we give her a gratuity of fifty cents. We give Mrs. B. S. Kelly of Winthrop twenty-five cents for lamp mat. A notice of Mrs. Dr. Donham of Readfield deserves notice. Two bonnets made by Miss Fane of Winthrop, your committee thought very pretty indeed. One of the committee being a bachelor, thought if the bonnets had faces under, (or rather, in these times we ought to say, forward of) pretty enough to correspond, he should either resign his office or break his words of celibacy. Mrs. G. B. Kittredge of Readfield, presented a frock coat, on which we give a gratuity of fifty cents.

In taking leave of the ladies we would just say that if we have displeased some, we hope we have pleased others, so that on the whole we probably stand about as well with the fair sex as we did before. Two shawls, imported from the Celestial Empire, worth some \$150.00 each, were shown us by George Vance of Readfield, quite pretty, but too expensive for farmers' daughters.

We call attention to two buggy wagons, one by Carvill of Monmouth, and one by Stanley of Winthrop, both very good of the kind. One shown by James Williams of Readfield, your committee think just the thing for this country. Mr. Williams also showed us some wagon springs fully equal to anything of the kind we ever saw, we award him the Society's premium of \$2.00 for side springs, No. 80.

Mr. Kelley of Winthrop, presented an Oriental table on which we award him a premium of \$1.00 for the best specimen of cabinet work. Lewis Davis of Readfield showed us a bag of very clean and plump winter wheat, but we would not encourage the cultivation by giving gratuity. Mr. Davis showed us some seed corn which we think deserving a gratuity of fifty cents. We were also shown pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, beets, &c., &c. We think David Smith of Readfield has got the biggest cabbage head of any man in Kennebec County, and Ex. Kempton of Mt. Vernon is ditto on pumpkins. S. Q. Bean presented corn thirteen feet high, and a man from Fayette said he had some nineteen feet high, and if Fayette leaves this Society we will tell you it was.

Your committee also mention with great pleasure, a variety of Musical Instruments exhibited by Mr. C. H. Packard of Campbell, Mass., from which sweet music was often discoursed, adding greatly to the beauty and interest of the fair. We would advise all in want of a musical instrument from a Jew's Harp to a Piano Forte to give Mr. Packard a call.

Finally your committee would respectfully but most earnestly recommend that more money be appropriated to this committee for gratuitous distribution, that they might thereby be able to give some substantial tokens of commendation to articles of real merit that do not come before any special committee. All of which is respectfully submitted. D. H. THING.

**NOTE.** We have, as yet, received only one above report. The balance of the reports—or a synopsis, as we may have space, we shall publish as fast as received. We hope the Secretary will lose no time in handing them in.

**INDIAN CORN.** The value of this cereal to the country has never been appreciated. Recent investigations and comparison show conclusively that it is of more value than any other agricultural production, not excepting cotton even, about which so much has been said. The culture of corn has wonderfully increased the last few years; its rate of increase being far greater than any other product. From 1839 to 1849, as per census returns, the increase was fifty-eight per cent. With the next highest, its increase being fifty per cent; cotton, twenty-four; oats, twenty; and wheat sixteen. This is a remarkable result. The cotton crop has not increased half so rapidly as the corn crop, and the claim of the former to the title of "king," is only in its influence upon the commercial interests of the country. The cotton crop of 1851 was nine hundred and twenty-seven millions of pounds, valued at one hundred and twelve millions of dollars, while the corn crop of 1850 was five hundred and ninety-two millions of bushels, which at the lowest possible price at which it can be estimated, is of far greater value than the cotton crop. [Boston Journal.]

**CORN STALKS FOR HAY.** A gentleman, in the American Agriculturist, states that he has thoroughly cured a fine young mare afflicted with the heaves, by feeding her on corn stalks, and that the disease never returned. The writer quotes Judge Buel's opinion as to corn stalks being a remedy, that distinguished agriculturist having had a horse afflicted with that disorder, which disappeared after being so fed.

**TRIAL OF A STEAM PLOW.** At the late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, England, when the trial of reapers was held as noticed in a late number, a Steam Plow, constructed by Mr. Fowler, was also tested. It plowed one acre and sixteen poles in an hour, with an eight-horse power steam engine.

### CORN COBS—EXPERIMENT.

**MR. EDITOR.** Some years since, when a bold inventor ventured the assertion that the corn cob possessed no inconsiderable nutritive value there was a general hue and cry raised against "new-fangled notions," and the "monsters," as it was mockingly denominated by the old resolute agriculturists—"Book farmers." Experience, nevertheless, has since amply corroborated the correctness of the views entertained by the writers who advocated the affirmative of the question, and very few farmers are now to be found who do not feed both corn and cob meal to their stock. But we are forced to advance still a step further in the progress of improvement, and assert that the cob alone will, if ground into meal, make an article of feed on which animals may not only be kept alive, but actually fattened! This has been tried, and is indeed no fallacy. The cobs of Indian corn, contain a large amount of farina, and it is well known that the pith, when separated from the other parts, and ground into fine flour, makes one of the most luscious puddings that can be prepared. Even the coarser portions have a certain amount of nutritive matter, as has been demonstrated both by experiments in feeding, and by chemical analysis. I have recently had ten bushels of Indian corn—the small eight-rowed variety, commonly known as the Canada corn—ground in the ear, cob and all, ten bushels of shelled corn, and ten bushels of cobs.

Three cobs of equal age, weight and size were selected, and the first fed with a given quantity of hay, uncut and in its natural state, and four quarts of pure meal per diem; the second received the same allowance of hay, by weight, and six quarts of corn and cob meal. The third, in addition to the hay, received eight quarts of cob meal. The first, No. 1, fed on the pure meal and hay, did the best, and the last, No. 3, the worst; but the difference was so slight that it was scarcely perceptible, and to a person not knowing that they had received different feeds, and knowing nothing of the relative difference in the quantity of milk, would never have been observed. The manure afforded by No. 3, exceeded that of either of the others by nearly one-fourth; so that if we set aside the latter circumstance, and make a fair and equitable allowance for the difference in the quantity (and perhaps quality, also,) of the milk, cob meal will be found to be nearly one-half as valuable for feeding purposes, as the meal produced by the pure corn itself. W. G.

**NOTE.** There is a great diversity of opinion on this subject. We think our correspondent is too extravagant in his estimate of the value of the cob. [Germantown Telegraph.]

### FINE CRANBERRIES.

Mr. Charles A. Snow of Orrington, has presented us with a box of the finest cranberries we ever saw.

For the past three years he has been experimenting in the cultivation of this fruit on a patch of bog near his house, and he has succeeded in bringing them to a higher state of perfection than those raised on the famous fields of Massachusetts. The muck is about two feet thick where the berries are raised and a piece containing four square rods yielded him full ten bushels. His first scrapes of the muck, &c., from the surface and scarce out a small place with a spade, into which he puts the plant and he has no further trouble with them. In two or three years the bushes run together so that it impedes the growth of the berry, when he passes over the ground with a spade and takes up alternate spadefuls and set them out in some other place or throws them aside. Mr. S. thinks that in time, by attention to cultivating them, he will raise still better cranberries than those he now harvests. He estimates that several hundred bushels may be raised on an acre. We see no reason why the culture of cranberries may not be made profitable business in Maine, as there is no danger of overstocking the market, for every year adds to the consumption, and they are not raised at all in the South nor in Europe, as we have been informed. We hope others may be induced to try the experiment. [Bangor Courier.]

**TREES AND MICE.** Mr. John H. Corning, of Valatie, N. Y., states that the way he freed his orchard of mice for years past is this:—In the fall, say the last of October, I dig away all the grass and roots from the tree, making a circle about two feet in diameter. This will leave a small space of two inches in depth, or more, which I fill up with one half bushel of coal ashes, or if these cannot be had, some coarse gravel. I think the ashes the best, as they have a good effect on the tree, I have pursued this plan for years, and have never lost a tree, although I have had trees set by the side of fences, where they are more likely to be attacked. I would say, be careful and bring the ashes well up round the roots of the tree leaving no place where leaves can lodge. Mr. Morse is a gentleman who likes a good bed as well as a good dinner. [Exchange.]

**BLACKING FOR HARNESSES.** Melt four ounces of mutton suet with twelve ounces of beeswax; add twelve ounces of sugar candy, four ounces of soft soap dissolved in water, and two ounces of oil finely powdered. When melted and well mixed, add half a pint of turpentine. Lay it on the harness with a sponge, and polish off with a brush.

**ANOTHER RECIPE.** Take three sticks of the best black sealing-wax, dissolved in half a pint of spirits of wine; to be kept in a glass bottle, and well shaken previous to use. Applied with a soft sponge.

Another recipe for black varnish is the following:—Best sealing-wax half an ounce; rectified spirits of wine, two ounces; powder the sealing-wax, and put it with the spirits of wine into a four ounce phial; digest them in a sand heat or near the fire, till dissolved. Lay it on with a fine hair brush. Spirits of turpentine may be used instead of spirits of wine.

**TO PRESERVE APPLES FOR WINTER.** Pick them carefully, and put them in barrels without bruising; then head them up and keep in a cool dry shed, till they are in danger of freezing; then remove to the cellar, and give them a cool airy place until needed for use.

### SHALL WE GROW MORE FRUIT?

A writer in the Westfield News Letter, in anticipation of the time as near at hand when we should return to a simpler diet, says:—Now, as we come to use less animal food, we must, indeed, I say we must, necessarily use more fruits, and in order to do that, every man who has a farm, or even a garden, whether his own or held by lease, must raise more fruits, and make those fruits an important integral element of his daily food. Not more fruit merely, but he must raise better fruit than heretofore, and he is the wisest who enters earliest and heartiest into the cultivation of good, nourishing, edible, palatable fruits. He is wise for two reasons, if we stay not to mention many more which we could easily do. 1. He will soon come to a pleasant and profitable reduction of his expenses; and, 2. He will the soonest have command of a good market for his surplus of fruits in the cities and villages of his neighborhood.

Bodies, the cultivation of fruits is the most profitable use the New England farmer can possibly put much of his land to: the thousands of acres of stony, rocky, and rather barren hillsides in Hampden county could nearly all be turned to very profitable account in the cultivation of grapes, raspberries, peaches, apricots, and many other luscious edible fruits. Don't be afraid, my friends, that you can never see your surplus fruits; no, you may all go into the matter of fruit raising and you need not be afraid of wanting a good market for the next fifty years to come, and after that time our successors will find out some way of attending to their own wants, and of curing their own evils, too, if we train them rightly.

I wish you to understand, too, that the cultivation of fruit on a pretty large scale is far enough from being an unprofitable business. The culture of grapes, is a very easy, simple, and not laborious business, and you need have no fears that you cannot sell all your surplus, over what you choose to consume yourselves, for fifty years to come, at prices ranging from six to twelve cents per pound, and the cost of raising and getting them to market is very small, they yield very bountifully, consequently the profits are very large—say from three to eight hundred dollars an acre. The clear profits of an acre of the red Antwerp raspberry are from six to eight hundred dollars, and the whole cost of producing and getting to market, with the interest on the land and all other outlays, will not exceed one hundred dollars.

I know one gentleman who has cleared six hundred dollars on three-fourths of an acre of the Antwerp berries this season, and that too, where his land is worth one thousand dollars the acre. Now there are thousands of acres in Hampden County exactly suited to grapes, raspberries, strawberries, and several other varieties of berries which are not valued higher than from seven to twelve dollars the acre. There is one of your advantages, and with your yearly increasing facilities for getting to markets, and those markets yearly growing better, I know of no people in our country more favorably situated than you are for conducting the matter to great profit.

**CLOVER.** is not an universal favorite with our farmers. Many of them are so prejudiced against it, as to sow but very little seed upon their farms. One great objection seems to be that it grows rank and is hard to hay. At the same time it is urged that it makes poor fodder. When the land is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil warm and deep, it does grow very luxuriant, and it takes good weather and labor to cure it well. But as nutritious food for stock of all kinds, when in its green state, or when well cured in hay, it is in the first class of grasses.

The ashes of clover are rich in the carbonates and phosphates, the very elements which make them liberally into the healthy formation of bone and muscle. Of the carbonates of potash, soda and lime, these ashes contain nearly sixty-four per cent, while of the phosphates of iron, lime and magnesia, they contain twenty per cent. Of carbonate and phosphate of lime, they contain over fifty per cent. Hence clover is termed a lime plant. We have not the analysis of dried grass and redtop at hand; but our impressions are, that they fall behind clover in muscle forming qualities. In the ashes of the straw of English grains, silica abounds, and forms from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of their constituents. Clover has facilities for feeding upon the soil to a greater depth than any other of the common grasses. By its tap root it obtains much of its food from the subsoil. Hence the utility of ploughing in green clover for manure purposes. It forms a rich deposit for the supply of succeeding plants.

One of the best farmers of this place, if not in the county, (John Preston, Esq.,) is taking great pains to cultivate clover in his mowing lots and upon his pastures. It is well known that the clover is raising milk for the market. He has expressed to us the opinion that clover was the best feed for his cows, producing a good flow of rich milk, while at the same time, they kept in fine condition. He uses gypsum freely, as a top dressing upon his fields, and thinks it increases the clover crop very extensively. He has cut the present season, and has yet to cut of first and second crop, many tons of clover hay.

Such facts are very important to farmers. Almost every farm has some land adapted to, or natural for clover. Were more of it to grow, we should see less of the bone disorder with our cows and oxen. A crop of green clover ploughed under, will enrich the soil more effectually and permanently, than if the same had been sold in the form of hay, and guano purchased with the proceeds, and applied to the same soil. W. D. L.

[Farmer and Visitor.]

### OCTOBER.

#### BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

At, thou art welcome heaven's delicious breath,  
When woods begin to wear the crimson leaf,  
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns grow brief,  
And the year smiles as it draws near its death.  
Wind of the sunny South! oh, still delay  
In the gay woods and in the golden air,  
Like to a good old age released from care,  
Journeying, in long serenity, away.  
In such a bright, late quiet, would that I  
Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bowers and  
brooks.  
And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks,  
And music of kind voices in the night;  
And, when my last twilight in the glass,  
Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

### NORTH KENNEBEC AG. SOCIETY.

#### LIST OF AWARDS.

**POULTRY.**  
There was but one award under this head—to Jos. C. Richardson, of Benton, first premium on turkeys.

#### HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Best filled coat, Miss Keziah Morrison, Albion, \$1; 2d do., Mrs. H. J. Morrill, Waterville, 50c.; best wool flannel, Miss Keziah Morrison, 1 00; best wool flannel, same, 1 00; wool carpeting, Mrs. Wm. Drumm, Winslow, 1 50; best rag carpeting, Mrs. L. Marston, 1 00; 2d do., Mrs. C. V. Smith, 50c.; best hearth rug, Elizabeth J. Smith, 1 00; 2d do., Mrs. H. Pishon, 50c.; 3d do., Mrs. L. Marston, gratuity, 50c.; best 6 prs. men's woolen hose, Miss Keziah Morrison, 75c.; 2d do., Mrs. H. J. Morrill, 50c.; men's hose, Mrs. D. R. Bicknell, grat. 25c.; worsted hose, Miss E. G. Stratton, 90c.; ladies' wool hose, Miss A. C. Sawtelle, grat. 25c.; ladies' hose, Mrs. H. J. Morrill, grat. 25c.; woolen shawl, Mrs. Obed Ebury, 1 00; knit hood, Miss Alice Marshall, 50c.; stocking yarn, Mrs. H. J. Morrill, 50c.; same, Mrs. Edwin Spring, Winslow, grat. 25c.; same, Mrs. Bowman, Fairbairn, (50 yrs. old,) grat. 25c.; bed spread, Mrs. Ivory Lee, 1 00; quilt, Mrs. E. C. Smith, 50c.; best lamp mat, Mrs. E. M. Sawtelle, 50c.; 2d do., Mrs. Platt, Waterville, 25c.; wool mittens, Miss Keziah Morrison, 50c.; knit tippet, Miss Alice Marshall, 50c.; knit scarf, Mrs. E. M. Sawtelle, grat. 25c.; wrought slippers, same, 50c.; knit shoes, Mrs. Daniel Rollins, grat. 25c.; raised worsted work, Mrs. M. E. Torrey, 75c.; knit vest, Mrs. Keziah Morrison, 50c.; best fine needle work, wrought linen collar, Mrs. J. L. Seavey, 75c.; 2d do., wrought shirt bosom, Mrs. E. M. Sawtelle, 50c.; gratitudes for fine needle work to M. R. Grant, 50c., and Miss Ellen Webber, 50c.; embroidered flannel, Mrs. Sumner Perceval, grat. 50c.; crocheted slippers, Miss Lizzy Hill, 50c.; silk fringe, Mrs. Dan R. Rollins, grat. 50c.; knit flannels, same, 50c.; towels, Mrs. Charles Drumm, 25c.; table linen, Mrs. Catherine Smiley, grat. 1 00; knit drawers, Miss Keziah Morrison, 1 00; wool gloves, same, 50c.; lady's knit jacket, Mrs. R. C. Smith, 75c.; worsted chair cover, Miss Camilla Dunbar, 25c. W. H. DYER.

#### FRUIT.

Best lot of winter apples, H. C. Burleigh; 2d do., Obed Ebury. Best lot of ten kinds, H. C. Burleigh. Five pears were exhibited by W. H. Merrill, West Waterville, and also Isabella and Sweet Water grapes by Col. I. W. Britton, Winslow. Wm. NOWELL.

#### WINE.

Best three yrs. old, Jos. Percival; 2d do., O. Emery. Best two yrs. old, W. & W. Jones; 2d do., H. C. Burleigh. Best yearling do., Allen Jones; 2d do., W. H. Merrill. Best heifer calf, H. Morrill; 2d do., S. Blaisdell. Wm. WEEKS.

#### STEERS.

Best three yrs. old steers, A. Lawrence, 2 00; 2d do., I. C. Gifford, 2 00; 3d do., McMillan, 1 00. Best two yrs. old do., E. S. Shores, 2 50; 2d do., Sam'l Blaisdell, 1 50. Best yearling do., A. Lawrence, 2 00; 2d do., W. H. Merrill. Best steer calf, H. C. Burleigh, 1 50; 2d do., C. H. Mayo. Wm. NOWELL.

#### FARM STOCK.

There was but one entry made—by H. C. Burleigh, Albion, who is entitled to the first premium. DAN'L HOLWAY.

#### PAT CATTLE.

The premium for fat oxen is awarded to E. Mitchell, for fat steers, to H. C. Burleigh.

#### TOWN TEAMS.

The committee say, "No former exhibition of stock presented a class of oxen that would compare with the present show." The first premium is awarded to the town of Fairfield; 2d to Waterville; 3d to Winslow. W. H. DEWIND.

#### DRAWING OXEN.

First premium on oxen, C. Drumm, Winslow; 2d do., G. E. Shores, Waterville; 3d do., Arba Penny, Waterville. First and 2d premiums on steers, H. C. Burleigh, Fairfield; 2d do., S. Gifford, Fairfield.

#### LADIES' HORSEMANSHIP.

For the "best specimen of riding," we award the first premium of \$15 to Miss Cecelia Gitchell, of Waterville; 2d do., \$10, to Miss Adeline Low, of Waterville. We award to Misses Sarah Johnson and Ann Gitchell, of Waterville, \$5 each. J. Nye, Jr.

#### COWS.

Best dairy cow, Jos. Percival; 2d do., E. Morrill. Best stock cow, Allen Jones; 2d do., H. C. Burleigh; grat. Sam'l Blaisdell.

#### FIVE ARTS.

Of twenty-one entries, eighteen were pictures.—The committee award to "Pie-Nie," by S. Lamb; oil painting, by Sarah Johnson; and graining, by S. Lamb, \$2 each. To "Lover's Leap," by Mrs. Pauline; painting, by same; painting, by Camilla Dunbar; and "Tallulah Falls," by Geo. Seavey, \$1 each. To "Candy Harbor," by S. Lamb; "Fox Hunt," by Camilla Dunbar; and "Hunting Dance," and "Oakum Basket," by G. Seavey, 50c. each. To Oriental and Grecian pictures, Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13, 25c. each. Cons table, by Mrs. I. S. Johnson, \$1; fancy work box, by S. H. Varney, 50c.; vase, by Mrs. Sawtelle, 50c. E. MAXMAN.

#### SHEEP.

First and 2d premiums on bucks, 1st prem. on buck lambs, 1st prem. on ewe lambs, and 2d prem. on fat sheep, to Jos. Percival; 1st prem. on fat sheep, Sidney Howard; Spanish Merino, L. R. Doolittle, grat. \$3. CHAS. HALLEY.

#### FANCY OXEN.

First prem. to W. H. Jones, Fairfield; 2d do., Seth Holway, Fairfield; 3d do., H. Lawrence, 2d Fairfield. Each of the above were 4 yrs. old, and measured 7 ft. 8 in. The committee also recommended a gratuity of same amount as 2d premium, to Nathan Perry, Waterville, on his 4 yrs. old oxen, gilt 7 ft. 6 in.

#### BRADFORD SAWTELL.

#### TROTTING MATCHES.

Stations—T. Simpson, 1st; E. Savage, 2d; Jewett Hunter, 3d. Five years old and over—H. C. Kendall, 1st; Ruel Howard, 2d; S. Parker, 3d. Four years old—Albert Golden, 1st; Sherman Pishon, 2d.

#### COLTS.

Best 3 yrs. old horse colt, H. P. Cousins, \$2 00; 2d do., H. D. Barrill, one copy transactions of Ag. Society in Maine. Best mare colt, B. Hodges, 2 00. Best 2 yrs. old colt, H. H. Percival, 2 00; 2d do., Seth Fairfield, transactions above. Best yearling colt, P. S. Stevens, 1 00; 2d do., Elijah Woodman, Patent Office Report. C. A. RICHARDSON.

### BUTTER, CHEESE AND BREAD.

Butter—First premium, fall butter, Mrs. J. B. Stratton, \$3 00; 2d do., Sidney Howard, 2 00; 3d do., E. Sawtelle, 1 00. June butter, Fred. Paine, silver butter knife.

Cheese—First premium, Mrs. Elijah Mitchell, 3 00; 2d do., W. Leslie, 2 00; 3d do., Mrs. A. M. Stratton, 1 00. Bread—Flour bread, Mrs. Esteline Scatter, 1 00; rye and Indian bread, W. A. F. Stevens, 1 00. CHAS. M. MORSE.

### GIRLS' ESTRIES.

Wrought skirt, by Mary J. Dyer, 11 yrs. old, sewing bird; lamp mat, by same, 50c.; pillow case, No. 4, by a Miss 9 yrs. old, 25c.; bed quilt, by Anna Haines, 9 yrs. old, 50c.; bed quilt of patchwork, by Lorina Morrill, 5 yrs. old, 1 00; pillow case, by E. M. Hazzett, 15 yrs. old, silver thimble; two prs. wool socks, by same, 25c.; pin cushion, by a Miss 9 yrs. old, grat. 25c.; pr. wool socks, by M. C. Spring, 9 yrs. old, 50c.; three prs. mittens, by a Miss 15 yrs. old, 50c.; five prs. wool hose, by same, 50c.; specimen of needle stockings, by same, 50c.; pr. stockings, by Mary Rollins, 7 yrs. old, 25c.; pr. stockings, by a Miss 12 yrs. old, grat. 50c.; four prs. hose, by Amanda F. Barrett, Winslow, 9 yrs. old, 50c.; sofa pillow, by a Miss 11 yrs. old, 50c. W. C. PITHAN.

**NOTE.** The above synopsis embraces all the reports returned to the Secretary, up to the 16th inst. Others will be published when obtained.

### CAPRICIOUSNESS OF THE FUR TRADE.

The styles to be observed this winter will not vary much from those of last year; but it is noticed that American furs, such as the mink and opossum, will be used much more generally—the great increase in the sale of fancy furs being of this description. The effect has been, to enhance the value of American furs beyond precedent. Mink, which formerly commanded from 30 to 50 cents, is readily bought up by our furriers at \$3.50 to \$4; ordinary Western, which was worth 25 or 30 cents, now brings \$2.50; other furs, too, are much dearer. Furs are now in fashion, and fashion is quite independent even of common sense. An example was afforded last winter: With the mercury down to zero and heavy fur capes and cuffs in vogue, it was still fashionable to wear open sleeves measuring from two feet to twenty inches in circumference, through which the wind whistled ad libitum. Furriers formerly desired cold weather, but this is a subject respecting which they are now in different. There are low priced furs as well as high—a set of coney or colored rabbits, selling for \$1.50; while "crown" or Russian sable comes near to reach \$1500. The latter are called crown sable, because they, as well as the ermine, are chiefly monopolized by the Russian government for the use of the royal family and nobility. Notwithstanding, a considerable number are annually brought to the Leipzig Fair by Jewish traders, who obtain them from exiles in the mountains of Siberia. Last spring and summer a very large quantity of choice furs were received here from the Russian American Company at Sitka, who chose to make this a market, rather than encounter the hazards of war by sending them to Europe.

**TEA FOR SICK HORSES.** Linseed tea is not only a valuable medicine for sick horses, but it is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates the same, tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts, and favors healthy action. We have prescribed linseed tea in large quantities during the past month for horses laboring under the prevailing influenza; they seemed to derive much benefit from it, and generally drank it with avidity. Aside from the benefit derived from the action of mucilage and oil, which the seed contains, its nutritive elements are of some account, especially when given to animals laboring under soreness in the organs of deglutition, which incapacitates them from swallowing more solid food. In the event of an animal becoming prostrated by inability to masticate or swallow more food, linseed tea may be resorted to, and in cases of irritated cough, the addition of a little honey makes it still more useful. In the latter form, it may be given to animals laboring under acute or chronic diseases of the urinary apparatus, more especially of the kidneys.

**TO PREPARE LINSUED TEA.** Put a couple of handfuls of the seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling hot water upon it. Cover it up a short time; add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use. [Am. Vet.



THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1894.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published for the Proprietor by J. C. Briggs, at No. 100, State Street, Portland, Me.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per annum in advance.

Single copies, 10 cents.

Entered as second-class matter, October 10, 1879, under post office No. 100, Portland, Me., authorized by post office at Portland, Me., October 10, 1879.

Postage paid at Portland, Me., October 10, 1879.

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## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The returns of the Pennsylvania election are now officially announced. They confirm the general result, as announced in our last paper. The entire vote of the State for Daniel Coatsworth, Union, 210,112; giving a majority to the Democrats of 2774. The Democrats also have a majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot. The Senate stands, 15 Democrats, 18 Opposition; House, 53 Democrats, 47 Opposition.

The returns are not yet wholly received from Indiana. The following is the latest we have seen:—

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21. Returns from 85 counties in Indiana, partly official, are received. The Democrats claim Willard's election by 7000 majority, while the Republicans give him 5500. The Democrats have six Congressmen, and the Republicans probably five, but the returns are still incomplete, and we cannot give the positive result for Congressmen.

On the 14th inst., an election for members of Legislature was held in Minnesota. The Boston Journal says the returns are favorable to the Republicans, so far as received.

On Wednesday last week, Hon. Solomon Foot, of Rutland, was re-elected U. S. Senator from Vermont, for six years from the 4th of March next.

With regard to the Kansas election we have nothing of special importance. The Platte (Mo.) Argus states that, so far as heard from (Mr. Whitfield had received 1500 votes for Delegate to Congress, and having no opposition, is therefore elected. There was a majority in favor of calling a Convention to form a State constitution. The election passed off quietly.

On Tuesday next, in addition to several State elections, will be held the great quadrennial Presidential election. The candidates of the different parties have now been before the people for several months, and their merits and demerits have been pretty well canvassed. Of their prospects of election it is not for us to speak—but we shall not fail to inform our readers what success they meet with, next Tuesday.

We have already published the names of the candidates, but we deem the subject one of sufficient importance to repeat them. The three leading tickets, and the only ones who are considered of importance, are as follows:—

DEMOCRATIC.—For President, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. For Vice President, John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

REPUBLICAN.—For President, John C. Fremont, of California. For Vice President, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.

AMERICAN AND WHIG.—For President, Millard Fillmore, of New York. For Vice President, Andrew J. Donelson, of Kentucky.

For convenience of reference we append the following table of electoral votes of the Free and Slave States:—

FREE STATES.	SLAVE STATES.
Maine, 3	Delaware, 3
New Hampshire, 3	Maryland, 10
Vermont, 3	Virginia, 12
Massachusetts, 11	North Carolina, 10
Rhode Island, 4	South Carolina, 8
Connecticut, 7	Georgia, 10
New York, 35	Alabama, 9
New Jersey, 14	Mississippi, 7
Pennsylvania, 23	Tennessee, 12
Ohio, 21	Louisiana, 10
Indiana, 13	Arkansas, 7
Illinois, 12	Kentucky, 12
Michigan, 10	West Virginia, 20
Wisconsin, 10	Alabama, 9
Minnesota, 10	Arkansas, 7
Iowa, 7	Mississippi, 7
California, 9	Tennessee, 12
Total, 176	Total, 120
Necessary to a choice, 149	Grand Total, 296

As will be seen, the Free States have a majority of 56 votes, in the electoral college.

Notwithstanding the vast amount of territory our country embraces, such arrangements have been made that it is thought the result of the election in every State except California, will be announced in the papers of Wednesday morning, the day after the election. The Boston Journal says:—

"Extensive arrangements are in progress by the Associated Press of the country to ascertain at the earliest moment the result of the Presidential election next month, in all the States of the Union. Such of the States as have telegraph and electric telegraph. In Pennsylvania, several thousand dollars will be expended for this purpose, and it is believed that the result of the vote in that State will be announced the next morning, as also the vote of New York; and as these two States will probably decide the great contest, the public will not be kept long in suspense as to the result. Should, however, the election run close in the Atlantic States, the vote of California, the result will not be known until four weeks later."

We close our chapter of political intelligence with the following summary of the laws and constitutional requirements in the election of a President and Vice President, which will be of much interest at the present time:—

1. Electors meet on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors elect on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates—and a messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January, and by mail to the same person, and a third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. Closing the 13th volume of this popular monthly, the November number has made its appearance, fully equal to any of its predecessors. The illustrated articles are—"The Massacre of St. Bartholomew," by John S. C. Abbott; "Up and Down among the Andes," "Something about the Horse," "Passages of Eastern Travel," and the continuation of "Little Dorrit," by Dickens. "Portraits of Advertisers" may prove of considerable benefit to those who anticipate an investment in any of the marvellous ways of making money—getting married—&c., &c., so thickly advertised through the city papers. A large number of interesting and readable tales and sketches, the review of the month, and a well-filled Editors' Department, comprise the balance of contents for the present month. As the next No. commences a new volume, it will be a favorable time for commencing. Published by Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York, at \$3 per annum, and furnished by any of our booksellers and periodical dealers.

ALGER'S ORIENTAL POETRY. We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Whittemore, Niles & Hall, Boston, a copy of "Poetry of the East," by Wm. R. Alger. This work will become a favorite with all lovers of poetry. The book opens with an essay on Oriental poetry, written in a very interesting style and forming a fitting introduction to the selections that follow. The Boston Advertiser says:—

"The readers of this volume will feel that the author has turned his leisure hours to good account. A great deal of beautiful thought expressed in poetical language is brought together, and a new field for recreation and instruction opened. Mr. Alger gives numerous specimens of the didactic and epigrammatic poetry of the East, as well as of the more sentimental and affectionate, and something pleasing or striking is found on every page."

We mean to give our readers a sample of its quality ere long. For sale in this city by Stanwood & Sturges.

BRAZIL AND LA PLATA: The Personal Record of a Cruise. By C. S. Stewart, A. M., U. S. N. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co. Our thanks are due the publishers for a copy of this work. We shall give it an early notice, as we have been much pleased with what we have been thus far able to read of it. For sale in this city by Stanwood & Sturges.

LADIES' RIDING. At the State Fair on Thursday last, the Committee awarded the following prizes to lady riders:—

First premium, silver cup, (\$50 value), to Miss Louisa Norcross, Augusta.

Second premium, set of cottage furniture, (\$50), to Miss Emma Pullen, Augusta.

Third premium, saddle, bridle, and cap, (\$35), to Miss Annie W. Fowler, Westbrook.

Fourth premium, silver ware, (\$25), to Miss Georgia A. Craig, of Rockfield.

Fifth premium, silver ware, (\$15), to Miss Mary W. Herrick, of Alfred.

The competition for the fifth premium being very close, the Trustees have decided to award a silver cup, of the value of \$12, to each of the following persons:—Miss S. C. Keizer of Winthrop, Mrs. Stiles of Biddeford, Miss Sarah E. M. Lancaster of Farmingdale, Mrs. S. L. Carlton of Portland, and Miss Charlotte A. Mason of Portland.

The premiums at Gardiner were awarded as follows:—The first of \$25 to Miss L. A. Wakefield of West Gardiner; the second of \$20 to Miss Sarah E. Keizer of Winthrop; the third of \$15 to Miss Emma Alford of Gardiner; the fourth of \$10 to Miss Flora Nickerson of Pittston; the fifth of \$5 to Mrs. Almira Osgood of Gardiner.

At Sagadahoc fair, prizes were won by Miss Louisa Nord of Brunswick, Miss Margaret Rogers of Bath, and Miss Angelina Hildreth of Topsham.

DEATH OF J. R. STAIN. In our obituary notices will be found a notice of the death of Mr. J. R. Stain, of Mt. Vernon. A correspondent says:—"Mr. Stain leaves behind him the reputation of an upright man, and in his death his family mourns the loss of a kind, affectionate, and faithful husband and father. Being of modest and retiring habits, he was not so widely known as many, but his uniform integrity of character, and kindness of disposition, gained him the respect and confidence of all with whom he associated in the various relations of life."

PENOBSCOT COUNTY HORSE SHOW. This show is to come off at the Trotting Park, Bangor, to-day and tomorrow, 28th and 29th. The Bangor Courier says:—

It is expected that some of the best animals in the State will be there, either for exhibition for trotting or for sale, and the show generally will undoubtedly be a good one. On Wednesday there will be an interesting trial of speed for a general trotting race. Such of the States as have telegraph and electric telegraph. In Pennsylvania, several thousand dollars will be expended for this purpose, and it is believed that the result of the vote in that State will be announced the next morning, as also the vote of New York; and as these two States will probably decide the great contest, the public will not be kept long in suspense as to the result. Should, however, the election run close in the Atlantic States, the vote of California, the result will not be known until four weeks later."

RAILROAD OPENING. Yesterday, 27th, that section of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto was opened for travel. With the exception of the unfinished bridge at Montreal, there is now an unbroken line of railway from Portland to Toronto. The citizens of Montreal intend to have a grand celebration of the event, about the 12th of November. It is thought it will be a splendid affair.

## MAINE POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society met at Portland on the 21st inst., in connection with the State Ag. Society's Show and Fair. The exhibition of fruit was very good considering the season. Some seventy specimens of apples were presented, in quantities from a dish of twelve to a bushel, and even barrels. Entries on apples were made by 26 persons, and on pears by 13 different individuals, some of which were very handsome and valuable varieties—such as the Flemish Beauty; Duchess de Angouleme; Louise Bonne de Jersey; Vicar of Winkfield, and several other specimens, worthy of general cultivation.

The grape department was pretty well represented, several very fine specimens and varieties being on exhibition. Of plums, there were none exhibited, the season for that fruit having passed.

F. A. Butman, of Dixmont, exhibited some fifteen different varieties of apples, of which, eight, at least, were worth general cultivation, and for which he received the Society's premium of \$6, for the twelve best dishes, twelve apples each. N. Hinkley, of Monmouth, exhibited a very splendid bushel of Hubbardston Nonsuch, for which he received the premium of \$3, for the best bushel of autumn apples. The 2d premium was awarded to a bushel of Nodheads. The three premiums offered on the best bushel winter apples, were awarded, each of them, to the Baldwin variety. \$27 were awarded on apples, and about the same amount on pears and grapes. The Society offered \$150 on fruit of different kinds, but several of the larger premiums were not awarded to any person, on account of the quantity and number of varieties exhibited by any person.

On Wednesday evening, 22d inst., the Society met at the U. S. Court room, at 7 o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Dr. Holmes, who, on account of other business, resigned the chair to one of the Vice Presidents, Hon. Samuel Butman, of Plymouth, who presided during the evening.

On motion of Col. Little, of Bangor, the subject of imported and root grafted trees was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Forbes, Little, Princes, Fairbanks, Adams, Foster, and others.

Mr. Adams, of Westbrook, spoke of those trees that are brought from New York, and explained the manner of root grafting there. Mr. Prince said he had practiced root grafting, and thought they would do well, if taken care of and well cultivated as they should be. Mr. Adams made some remarks against the practice of root grafting; said some had experienced a loss by this course of propagating trees. Mr. A. inquired if there was a remedy for the disease on the Quince.

Mr. Little said the apple was the principal fruit for cultivation in this State, therefore it should have our attention and cultivation more than any other sort. Mr. Forbes spoke against the New York trees generally, and said that at one time he had set some of those trees, and some of our trees, at the same time, and they did as well as ours; and at another time he set both at once, and the trees from abroad did poorly.

Mr. Little said that he agreed with Mr. Forbes in his explanation of the trees from New York; he said that some years ago, a gentleman in Dixmont had trees from that place, which had very little roots or tops; a bundle of 100 trees was not so large as a common meal bag; he thought the New York people kept their best trees for themselves, and sold their poor ones to us, and which, perhaps, were good enough for "Down East," and it was a great loss to the farmers that they would become discouraged by this cheat; he was in favor of low, branching trees, and not have them trimmed to a mere whipstick, or bean pole.

Mr. Foster, of Gardiner, was in favor of grafting small trees at the ground; said it did not matter much whether trees were high or low, if they were of similar height; he did not like to have some trees high and others low in the same orchard; did not want them to branch out with-in four feet of the ground.

Mr. Moore, of Greene, said that he purchased some trees from New York, and they did pretty well; but he thought he had better raise our own trees, as they would thrive better on land of nearly the same kind of soil as we wished them to grow upon in the orchard.

Mr. Goodale, of Saco, said it depended very much on the manner the root grafting was done. He thought the practice of root grafting should not be condemned; if care was taken of them, they would do well. Mr. G. said people liked to be humbugged—they would pay for it—it suited them.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Augusta, said that some eight years since, he heard of the root grafting, it being then highly recommended by some prints, he therefore procured some apple roots, cut them in pieces about four inches long, inserted the scion same as other grafting, and set them in rows same as we would set cabbage or other plants, covering the dirt half way up the scion, which was the case; they grew well and appeared fine for several years, but recently had been infested with the borers, become sickly and died; on examination, found that the decay began at the piece of root used for grafting, therefore he was in regard to the disease of the Quince, spoken of by his friend from Westbrook, that it was owing to the situation or location of the tree. Mr. Adams said his quinces knotted very much on plain land.

Mr. Forbes would like to hear remarks on the rearing of young orchards.

Mr. Adams said he had had luck with his Baldwin in the nursery.

On motion of Mr. Goodale, the subject of pears was taken up, and the discussion commenced with the Flemish Beauty. This pear was spoken of favorably by several gentlemen. Mr. Foster thought it was a great bearer and a good grower. Mr. Adams thought it was not a great grower, but the fruit being large and handsome, it sold for a high price. The Flemish Beauty was placed on the list for general cultivation.

The Duchess de Angouleme was next discussed by several persons, some of which thought, (although the fruit is large and good,) that it was not to be depended upon like other pears for general cultivation, and on motion of Mr. Goodale was passed by this time.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the Vicar of Winkfield was taken up and discussed by Foster, Goodale, and others. Mr. Adams thought it ought to be put on the list for general cultivation; said the fruit was large and the tree a prodigious bearer. Mr. Foster moved that it be put on the list for general cultivation when grown on quince, which was adopted.

The Louise Bonne de Jersey was taken up and put on the list for cultivation when grown on quince. The "Rostetter" was taken up and discussed by Goodale, Little, and others, and the Bartlett or William's Bonheurine, was discussed extensively by Goodale, Little, Foster, and others, and on motion of Mr. Adams, it was passed. Further discussion on pears was deferred for want of time, and the Society adjourned.

D. A. FAIRBANKS, Secretary. Portland, Oct. 22, 1894.

## GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Crime in New York. During the last six months, the Police of New York City have made 17 arrests for murder, 133 for passing counterfeit money, 71 for assault with intent to kill, 9 for arson, 163 burglary, 1482 assault and battery, 23 forgery, 23 gambling, 108 bigamy. There were 3,224 offenses committed against property; 1,673 violations of Corporation ordinances; and 32,454 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the several station houses.

Enormous Pears. The Newark Advertiser mentions a lot of New Jersey pears of great size, the largest of which weighed 354 ounces, and measured in its longitudinal circumference 154 inches, and in its smallest circumference 104 inches.

Shiphilping in Thomaston. The Rockland Democrat states that there are nine vessels built or building in Thomaston this season, eight of which are ships, and one a bark, their total tonnage being 10,500 tons. These vessels are built of Southern oak and hard pine. The average number of men employed on each vessel is about sixty-five; the number of vessels built this year is only one less than last year, while the tonnage exceeds that of last year by about 1733 tons.

Fraudulent Weights in Butler. The Newark Advertiser says butter has at length declined in that city, not in price, but in the number of ounces making a pound. Several rolls were lately seized by the Clerk of that city which weighed only fourteen ounces to the pound. There is one dealer, however, who is actually selling eighteen ounces to the pound, probably as the Advertiser suggests, to make up for the deficiency of his fellow dealers.

Plan to Remedy a Great Railroad Inconvenience. The editor of the Salem Gazette, who has been travelling lately in railroad cars, alludes to the inconvenience to which passengers are exposed on arriving at a station, by one portion of the passengers attempting to get out while others are trying to force their way in, at the same doors. He suggests that a good remedy for this great evil would be the establishing of a rule that passengers should enter the door of the car and go out by the other door.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

## THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

**ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.**  
By the arrival of the steamship City of Baltimore at Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week, we have four days later news from Europe. Everything of importance is embraced in the following synopsis:—

The Bank of England has advanced its rate to 7 per cent. for bills of longer date than one month, in consequence of advances from Paris on Monday that the Bank of France had resolved not to admit notes to discount of more than sixty days, and to limit the advances on public securities to forty per cent. of their value, and on railway shares to twenty per cent.

The London Post's correspondent in Paris on the 7th says the Bourse rallied under the effect of the report of the Minister of Finance, of restored confidence, in reference to the exaggerated rumors circulating for several days.

The London Times says the effects of the measure adopted by the Bank of England is complete, and that all pressure, both at the Bank and discount market, had subsided, and foreign exchanges received a favorable impulse.

The rise in corn had checked the decline expected, as the crop looked the average, and foreign arrivals are said to be moderate.

The Bank of France was again purchasing gold.

The final quotation of French 3 per cent. bonds, an improvement of 1/2 per cent.

Paris, Tuesday, the 21st. The Minister of Finance, relative to the Budget of 1856, is 63,000,000 francs, against 1854, and 26,000,000 francs against 1855.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the Government has decided to pay the interest on the Rentes at a rate of 100,000,000 francs.

NAPLES. The latest accounts from Naples state that the King was less disposed than ever to make concessions.

The expedition to Naples was still delayed, although events at that capital seem to leave them no alternative.

SPAIN. The latest intelligence is that a Royal decree had dissolved the Commission on Eades, and appointed a new Commission, with M. Castella as President.

The Spanish Government refuses to fulfill the Mexican government's request to furnish arms to the Mexican government, and to demand the return of the arms.

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## SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

Two Women Eaten by Wolves. The Dumfries (Canada) Reforming, of October 15th contains the following account of a shocking event which occurred at the township of Mornington, Canada:—

"Our pen has seldom had to record a more heartrending circumstance than we are about to relate. Some ten days ago in the northern extremity of the Township of Mornington, two females went out in the evening in search of their cows, and not returning that night were made in the morning, when said to relate their skeletons were only to be found, their bodies having been completely devoured by the wolves. We are enabled to record the particulars—the said ladies only having as yet reached us. Our informant also states that a man in that locality has been missing for the last ten days. No trace of him can be found, and it is feared he has been eaten by the wolves. There are entertained that he met the same lamentable fate as the unfortunate women.

The wolves were never before known to be so numerous, or so ravenous as they are this season in this section of the country. It is regarded as usual to be eaten by the wolves, and it is after dark. Reports are reaching us almost every week of some of their ravages through the country. Almost every body has been visited by them and mischief done to a greater or less extent.

A farmer in North Easthope, had thirty sheep killed in one single night by them. They drove them to the barn yard, and killed them there. A few nights previous they killed twelve belonging to the same man.

The wolves are not only eating the sheep, but also the cattle. A Mr. Bennett of Mornington, was attacked a short time ago, in his own field, a little after dark, by an old bear with three cubs. He fought her off till some of the neighbors came to his relief. An immense one was killed in Mornington a few days ago."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. Philadelphia, Oct. 22. Robert Selridge's woolen factory was burnt this morning. Loss \$30,000—insured \$40,000. Nearly 400 persons were employed there.

The house of Bishop yesterday remitted the sentence of suspension against Bishop O'Donnell pronounced twelve years ago. He resumes his ministerial functions next Sunday, preaching in the churches of Ascension and Trinity.

REMARKABLE CURES BY THE GENUINE Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup. J. S. STAFFORD, of Lawrence, testifies to two cures of a very aggravated character, and of being himself cured of a skin disease.

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## AGRICULTURAL PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.  
Flour, \$7.00 to \$8.00. Corn Meal, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Wheat, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Oats, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hay, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Apples, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Butter, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Eggs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Pork, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Beef, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mutton, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Cattle, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Horses, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Carriages, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Wagons, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Plows, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Harrows, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Rakes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Saws, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Axes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Shovels, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Spades, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Pickaxes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Hoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Forks, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Ropes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Chains, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Nails, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Iron, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Steel, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Brass, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Copper, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Zinc, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Lead, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Tin, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Silver, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Gold, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Diamonds, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Rubies, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Emeralds, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Sapphires, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Garnets, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Opals, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Pearls, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Jewels, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Watches, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Clocks, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Stoves, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Furnaces, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Boilers, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Engines, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mills, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Windmills, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Waterwheels, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Turbines, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Steamships, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Sailing ships, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Barges, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Boats, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Canoes, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Skiffs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Rowing boats, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Fishing boats, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Tug boats, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Lighters, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Dredges, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Pumps, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Engines, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mills, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Windmills, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Waterwheels, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Turbines, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Steamships, \$1.00 to \$1.50. 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